THIS EVENING WINTER GARDEN.
A PRETTY PIEGE OF BUSINESS. Mr. John Brands Michael Lody Melville, J. C. Dans

THIS EVENING—FRA DIAVOLO—LORD DUNDREARY—EVETY FROM CORE. The Workel States. Mr. Barrow Hill. Kethleen O'N'll and full conjuncy.

THIS EVENING A 4-SANDFORDS CELEBRATED MNSTRELS - RUBLESQUE, OPERA TROUPE - THE BRASS LAND and KEYSTONE BOYS.

THIS EVENING - SPIRAL MOUNTAIN - DOUBLE L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE-VILLAGE APOTHECARY, The Ruisly Family, Scientis Rosits, Mans. Agaid.

BAY AND EVENING JACK AND GILL Mr. G. M. Fox and fift company, ONE HUNDRED TROUGHND CURIOSITIES. THIS EVENING AS BADILL PROPERTY THE THREE

THIS EVENING, as in-Table BLAR AND THE SENTINEL-Chisrin's Royal Spinish Circus. Equestrian, Gymnastic and Asre-batic Features. Matince

THE EVENING AS E-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHOSTEAL, GARDEN CONCERT.

TO-DAY, BALLOON ASCENSION—THE HEROOF NIAGABA.

Business Notices.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Rosehes, Ants and Vermin, and preserving fore and clothing from Misths. The original and genoine is sign-shift. Lace. All others are imitations. Take no other insect Powder has Lace's. Sold by all draggists, and by Bannes & Co., No. 21 Park-rows

> A CLEAR HEAD POR RUSINESS

to the sure result of a Bottle of COTONERS WATER

Cross Russesses

SHARPENS THE APPRITE FOR ORSERAL DESIGNATE AND DESPERSE

EMPIRE WATER SOLD BY ALL DRESGITS.

They purify, strongthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appealine. They are an auditor to change of water and dist. They are an auditor to change of water and dist. They postly the breath and care more atomach. They come Dyspepals and Constitution. They care Lives Congellulation that there on Healthche.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES

of Mas. Winslow's Spornism Strup are said and used with never falling soccess. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and larestood the test of years. It yetteres the child from pain, regulater the stomach and howels, cares wind colle, coffens the game, and, by giving to

MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILIS are admitted by all e he the most reliable medicine in all cases of Mercons and Billions

Here opined a new crain mont pl of cure, and are particularly mended for Costiveness, Bad tireath, Sick Hendschr. &c. Dep 477 Brandway. Price 25 costs per box.

WILLOX & GIRES SEWING MACRIMA

Hascam to stronger and less table to the in one or wear.

Lock-titled "----- Judge's street" at the history from Treal

Small for the "Report" and complete of Work containing tests

stitches on the same miscone of months.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange to our new putest ALESTAND DAY PLATTER SAFES. For else four.

MARYLE & CO. 200 Investory, and 201 Chestant St., Fingle

AGOR.-STRICKLASE'S AGOS RICHERY IS a certain ture. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mashalippi at Missouri, and is the severeign remedy in all these indected district sold by all Dengriets.

THE ÆTNA NOISLAND LOCK-STITCH SEWING PINKLE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine.

THE ARM AND LEG, by H. PRANE PALMER, LL. D. -The "best" free to soldiers, and live to efficers and civilines. 1/75 Chestnat-st. First.; Astocalo, N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston, Avoid translatest unitations of his galents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND AGE, SUSPENSORS, &c.—Marsu & Co. v Sadical Cure Tries Office only at No. 2 Venez-at. Laidy attentions. AMERICAN POPULAR LAPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

in its circular. Call or send for one

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACRISHS—Re-

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufactures. Graven & Farest Francis Machine Courant. No. 60 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTI-

WHEREAR & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Howe Sewing Machine Company. -- Elias Howe

How Between the Police and Negroes in the Eighth Ward.

TWO OFFICERS BADLY BRATES.

For some time past an ill feeling has existed between Officer Briede of the Eighth Preginct Police and the netoeslity. Last evening two colored men became percared in a fight in front of No. 50 Thempson-st., and Officer

gaged in a fight in front of No. 20 Thempronesis, and Officer Britada, who was in the immediate vertility attempted to esparate the contentants.

No assence had be interfered than the men turned open him, and at the anima time the colored number of all the bruses in the vicinity through to the spenc, and all stincked the officer with whatever miselies happened to be at hand Officer Certon of the assen precinct came up and found the collegate in the midst of a veiling erowd, secularly interface miselfer him striking right and left, Officer Cotton forced his way to the midst of the asselled officer, and was in turn attacked by the crewd. Information of the affair soon rescend the Station of House, and a section of mee was at once sent to the write of the dualic-quick.

On arriving, they found both officers him.

House, and a section of men was all once sent to the scale on the double-quick.

On arriving, they found both officers tring upon the walk surrounded by a crowd who seemed heat upon their death, the carformage men being beaten with the magnitude mirella. The most was speedily scattered, and three of the ringinalde mirella. The most was speedily scattered, and three of the ringinalden scrusted, they, tegether with the blaired officers. Were taken to the Station-House. Police Surgean Freigh was called and season the body and head and body. Cutten is also hadde hard business and had the right arm disk acted. The prisoners greet the names of William House, water aged by years, George W. Burryon backstoneker, aged by years, and Charles Mannel, aged by years. They may to be deep for the sight, and this morning will be taken before Just each of Solemon assault.

Max Francisco, Wednesday July 1 1500.

At a large anchou sale of tobacco to-day Royeter's Perfect Love brought 71s., Jeany Lind twist Rev., Imperial 70s., Ophir twist 77c., Morning Sina 6c., Pendontas 21c., Killokinnick 28ce, Old Pennion Sic.

Harvesting is prograsing rapidly throughout the State, and it is believed the crups all, street those of a y former

"Four ships are loading with breads of a form of the bound of the boun

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

By the arrival of the St. Davids off Father Point w have one day later news from Europe. The battle at Ekalik does not appear to have been as

decisive as was inferred from the previous advices. Both sides claimed the advantage. According to Prusslan accounts, the Austrians were driven in the direction of Josefstadt. The third Prussian army corps took 1,000 prisoners. An attack of the Prussians upon the Gallician town of Oswieczym was repulsed. The Austrians had occupied the Silesian town of Myslowitz, but it was soon reoccupied by the Prussiana,

The King of Italy, in a dispatch to the Council of Ministers, cays that the battle at Castuzza was neither won nor lost. The army will at once be concentrated for a new advance. The English Government has published a proclamation of

entrality. The Conference on the Danubian Principalities had ad

POREIGN NEWS.

Lord Derby was endeavoring to form a government, and had been promised the support of the Queen. A coalition Ministry to include Whigs, and some of the members of the late Cabinet was spoken of.
The seamen's strike in London was about to cease.

A letter from from President Juarez to the American Con sul in San Francisco states that there are no French troops

nearer Chihuahua than in Durango.
By way of Havana we have news from the City of Mexico to June 28, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of July. 500 Austrians had dispersed a Liberal force at Tuljutla and held possession of the place. Maximilian has suppressed the Ministry of State. The Imperialist expedition against Chihuahua has been posted. Three hundred men from Matamoro had been landed at Vera Cruz. One hundred and fifty-two of the Spaniards expelled from South America had arrived in Cuba.

The official paper of Cabadenies the outbreak of an insurrec-tion in Puerto Principe, and maintains that the whole disturb ance consisted in an affray between some of the soldiers and

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was passed extending for three years the behelits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of agricultural colleges. The bill regulating the time and manner of holding elections for U. S. Senators was called up, and after action on various amendments, was passed-Yeas 25, Nays 11. A resolution was introduced calling on the Secretaries of State and War for information regarding the seizure of property belonging to chizens of the United States residents of Arizona Territory by armed bands of Mexicans, and in reference to the alleged by armed sales of American citizens at Hermosillo, Mexico, A resolution was also introduced relative to the proposed Atlantic cable to be submerged between the United States Bermads, the Azeres and Fortugal. The bankrupt bill was reported back from the Committee or the dudiciary with amendments, but which made no essential change in the bill as it passed the House. The Conference Committee on the smuggling bill, made a report which was egreed to, concurring in nearly all the House amendments. The bill for the retrocession of Alexandria was taken sp, discussed and defeated—13 to 17. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was called up, and the Senate insisted on its amendments, calling for a committee of conference. At 5:10 m. the Scuate adjourned.
In the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation

ill was reported back with the Schafe amendments, after ac tion upon which a Committee of Conference was asked. The Legislatire, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was also reported back with the Senate amendments, most of which were concurred in. The National Telegraph bill, passed by the Senate June 29, was taken up, and after a lengthy debate, was passed under the pressure of the previous question, 72 to 61. The contested election case of Fuller agt. Dawson, from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, was taken up, and, after debate, went over until to-day. A Conference Committee was ordered on the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California. The subcet of the majority and minority reports of the Reconstrucion Committe was referred to the Committee ou Printing. At-1:45 p. m. the House edjourned.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

The inauguration of the new Emigrant Hospital on Ward's sland took place yesterday afternoon. The Commissioners of He igration, with about 160 guests, were conveyed to the collistion was provided and addresses delivered.

As Henry Bergen, a porter in the employ of the Star Mc. anical Powder Co., corner of Fourth-st. and Lafayetteplace, was manipulating a quantity of chemicals in the labora tory sesterday morning, they exploded severely burning him about the hands and face. No injury was done to the premises John Bournam was run over yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Vessy at by stage No. 203 of the Fifth-ave. line, the wheels passing over both feet and injuring him severely. The driver was not arrested.

The case of Mrs. Eleanor E. Willard, arrested on Sunday MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMARE Restores Gray Hair, | charged with having stolen a \$1,000 United States treasury note from Mrs. Carolide Braham during the passage from hat the note was found pinned in the dress of the accused Testimony was taken derogatesy to the character of the plain till, who, it was asserted, had been drunk and acted improp

erly during the voyage. A decision will be given to-day.

The constitutionality of the Excise law was argued in The constitutionality of the Extrao law was righted in Supreme Court at Brooklyn yesterday in the case of J. We Kotahum, arreated for seiling without a license. The writ of lashess corpus was applied for on the ground that he had violated no voild and subsisting law of the State. The judges

lated to void and stituting law is the care. And purpose the papers and will decide at an early day.
Catherine Firzgibbon, residing on the corner of North Fourth and Ericats., Jersey City, died in the City Prison on Tuesday night, where she had been incarcerated charged her turband with habitual intemperance.

Philip Seymour, charged with peddling unatamped cigats, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, the accusation proved,

med the organs confiscated.

The consideration of the Hughes bounty case was resumed before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Provent-Marshal-General Fry. George C. Haythorne, and W. H. shale were examined, when the case was postponed until

Among the passengers who left this port by the California steamer yesterday was William T. Coggeshall of Ohio, United States Minister to Ecuador, who is on his way to assume the

duties of that position.

A match race for \$1,000, two out of three, mile heats, took lace at the Pashion Course, L. L. yesterday, between Cre norms and Lady Stephens, the former winning in two straight

ass. Time, first heat, 2:575; second heat, 2:52). The Board of Education met last evening. A resolution was offered by the Finance Committee and adopted appropriating et.000 for the purel ase of a school site on the southerly side of the burdred and diffeonth at., 100 feet west of Third-ave. Several other appropriations were made, Thomas Hunter was then chosen Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools with a salary of \$1.250 per annum, vice G. W. Cooper.

A regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commesoners was beld yesterday. For the month ending June 30 there were reported 76 sisrum of fire and 5 false alarms, making a total number of 317 fires and alarms from January 1 to July 1, 1886. A resolution requiring candidates for the po-cilion of areman to pass a surgical examination was rejected. A resolution offering \$250 reward for information regarding at assurit on the engineer of stramer No. 34, while proceeding

to a fire on the 7th inst., was adopted.

Two cases of choicra were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, one of which proved fital. The first was Nicholas Brady, aged 62, residing at No. 606 Water-st. who was at-larked carly on Tuesday atternoon, and is now convaicacent. The 10 ond Cas Mrs. Powderly, residing at No. 6 Spate-st. who was select with the symptoms at 2 a. m. yesterday, and died at 7 p. m., after an illness of eight hours. Two cases aged of residing in My, tle-are, near Yates, was attacked at a post the 10th, and died about 7 p. m. on the same day. I. Weiber, residing in Clipton-ave, near Pulton, was al-

(a) chased at 15cd, after so ling at 1404/2015th yesterday. In Rail-ter in origings and State stocks the transcripts are increasing, and feel active are paid. The small stocks are more setime. At the Second I wan the market was lower. Money is very irregular, and some have of seed loads for St days at 4, per cont on ordinary collaterals to one storeful paper no special change. Freights are fign.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new cuntout Ressea will sail from the Washington Naty Yard for Portemouth, N. H., on Friday or Saturday of the week. She is a screw steamer of 5.9 tany burden, old

estreet carrying id guns. The new steam frigate Chatlanyon a has been assigned to duty in Admiral Goldsborough. and will shortly sail for Europe. has D Childs, a prominent citizen of Uties, N. Y., died

embled; yesterday morning of heart disease, while sitting in the Castid's room of the Castid's National Bank. The Metropolitan Police bill came up in the Tennessee Senate on Tuesday. Gov. Brownlow's nominess were chosen, 18

Paymester Remington's safe in his office at Nashville was forced on Monday night, and \$10,000 abstracted therefrom, Some members of the logic Infantry Regiment are suspected.

Major Rowan's oil we'll at McMinnville, Tenn., took fire on
Friday evening and burned all night, thwarting all endeavors

at extinguishing it.

A council of surgeons have decided that there is no hope of Senator Lane's recovery, although he may possibly live a fow Shipper's warehouse in Mobile was burned on Tuesday aftersoon with a thousand bales of cotton. Loss, \$150,000; insured.

noon with a thousand bales of cotton. Loss, \$150,000; insured.

The examination before the U. S. Commissioner's Court, in
Boston, of Capt. Wm. Grant, charged with burning his skip
the "Young Mechanic," at sea in April 1st, has resulted in
confiniting the defendant for trial in September next.

The wife and daughter of a New-Yorker boarding at Union

. Saratoga, were robbed of diamonds and jewelry worth Some excitement was caused in Philadelphia resterday by the rumor that cholers had broken out on board the frigate Chattanooga; but inquiries developed the fact that five men

had died of cholers morbus, from which the report doubtless The Plasterers' Convention assembles in Philadelphia to

day, and will probably continue in session for three days. was arrested yesterday in Brook lyn, charged with others with having boarded a lighter at the Empire Dock, and stealing \$1,000 worth of tea and coffee. The Portland Mutual Insurance Company will lose at least \$400,000 by the late fire. It will probably pay 20 per cent on

Head Center Stephens was arrested in Boston resterday at the suit of P. H. Sennoit, who claims \$4,000 for the delivery of Fenian lectures and for expenses incurred in the Campo Bello expedition. Stephens appeared and gave bail in \$7,000.

We receive a dispatch as we go to press announcing the resignation of Mr. Dennison, the Postmaster-General, and stating that other members of the Cabinet will follow his example. The reason assigned is the inability of Mr. Dennison to go with the Randall Bolters to Philadelphia. It can scarcely be denied that this Randall scheme is now the accepted policy of the President, and that the effort to bind the Cabinet to its execution has compelled this secession from the Administration. How many members will stay we cannot say; but from the Tammany rhetoric of Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles, they will, at all events, remain. Randall may succood Mr. Dennison, for unless the President takes a Copperhead, his field of selection will be limited.

The call herewith printed for a Convention of the loyal Unionists of the South at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next, must command general attention. There is manifeatly a secret conspiracy at the South to exclude consistent Unionists from office and persecute them to the utmost. They are scattered, overawed, and must organize for mutual protection and to claim the protection of the Nation. This call is a sign of promise. We trust it will be fully responded to.

Gen. Grant's order this morning, directing a general arrest and detention by his subordinates of all persons | for it. in the lately Confederated States who have committed, or shall hereafter commit, outrages upon loyal persons of any color which the local authorities do not and shall not punish, is the most important paper we have printed for months. If not paralyzed by higher authority, it will prove a terror to evil-doers and a much needed shield to the persecuted loyalists of the South. We ardently trust that it may be upheld and enforced. It is equivalent to a fresh proclamation of martial law at the South, where no other law operates to protect those who have been faithful

An important meeting of the Union members of Congress was held last night, and, though the proceedings were secret, the main object is stated in our special dispatches. There was a general conviction that the time of adjournment could not now be fixed, and a Committee of Senators and Representatives was appointed to review the whole matter and recommend at another meeting a plan of action.

According to our Washington dispatch, Mr. Rayman-no Copperheads being admitted! But he has ruling aristocracy of 1860-61. been decgived and will sin no more-until next Wednesday, at least-Wednesday being Raymond's

The Hon, Schuyler Colfax has been renominated for Congress. Mr. Colfax will have the chance of a gallant fight, and deserves a triumphant reëlection. His letter to the Indiana Convention, to be read in another column, is a thorough exposition of good

The Legislature just chosen of the new State of Nebrasks, in session' yesterday at Omaha, chose Gen. John M. Thaver and Mr. F. W. Tipton U. S. Scnators from that embryo State. They are both Republican-Unionists. Gen. Thayer, we believe, was the first Republican carididate for Delegate from the Territory. We print the news as we receive it, without fully comprehending it.

Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, died yesterday. at Leavenworth. He must not be confounded with Senator Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.

Among the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported yesterday by Mr. Stevens, was one abolishing the office of Min ister Resident at Portugal, which was concurred in

Senator Clark's bill regulating the election of U. S. Senators passed the Senate vesterday-25 to 11. As there can be no pretense that it has any partisan aspect or bearing, we trust it will be promptly taken up in the House and put at once on its passage. The House cannot wish to overrule the Senate in this mat-

A resolution, vesting in the American Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right to use, for 50 years, the Atlantic coast for laying cables to Europe. was yesterday referred to the House Committee of

The bill to repeal the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia was yesterday deteated in the House,

reported in Senate yesterday by Judge Poland. Now let us have a vote on it! The speeches can be ex-

It will be seen by a dispatch from Boston that the Feniens have at last got into chancery.

The House Printing Committee have agreed to lavish the sum of \$25,000 on Mr. Lanman's Congressional biographies, giving the author one dollar a olume for 6,000 copies.

The National Telegraph bill, which passed the Senate last month, was yesterday carried in the House, by a vote of 72 to 61. Several attempts were made to amend it, and send it back to the Senate, but Mr. Alley's statement that the managers of the great tele- are received by the arrival of the St. Davids, are

members to oppose it, was a fact that did the bill better service than an argument.

The news from England about the Ministry crisis is unimportant. Derby will probably be premier if he can make a Cabinet. He was casting about for Whigs as pad-work, probably, and will no doubt find them in such Whigs as Earl Grosvenor, who began the war on Reform, and in such Reformers as Mr. Lowe, who was the late Ministry's ablest and most effective opponent.

THE BANDALL CONVENTION.

Cicero's remark that two Roman angurs could not look each other in the face without laughing is brought forcibly to mind by the attempts of the Randall bolters to represent their position as a medium or compromise between two extremes. Says The

"The intent of the call is to develop the conservative elements in the Union perty, and to bring them into active conjugation with all other conservative elements of either section.

Its terms are applicable affice to Conservative Republicans and Conservative Democrats and with equal force they exclude ultra (or Copperhead) Democrats as well as Radical members of the Republican or Union party. Only they are invited who sustain the Administration, and the policy to which the Administration is committed as a sequence of the war. And, ional much as the policy of the Administration recognizes the right-consenses of the war to preserve the Union, and the right solely of loyel men to admission into Congress as representatives of the South, it is apparent that no Democrat of the stripe of The Daily Ness or The World can benestly subscribe to the terms of the call."

- O pinnacle of effrontery! how can human nature attain it? "The right solely of loyal men"-do you noun to say that Ben. Wood isn't loyal? Or Henry A. Wise? Or Throckmorton (another Rebel General, now "conservative Union" Governor-elect) of Texas? Do you mean to say that Admiral Semmes and Gustayus W. Smith are not loyal? Be sure they will all be represented in the Randall Consention, and be present as delegates if they see fit.

Of course, The Times cannot afford to adhere to the truth; but what end does it subserve by the falsebood that "THE TRIBUNE intrigued with Vallandigham to bring the war to a dishonorable and disastrous close !"-No word, no hint, no suggestion, ever passed between us and Mr. V. as to the terms on which the War should be arrested; and, as our chief concern notoriously was that Slavery should at all events perish, and as his was certainly something else, it is ost unlikely that we should have agreed had we tried. It is certain only that we never tried. But what use in such a fabrication when see are not heading toward the Randall convocation? Val. is, and you want to keep him out, something more plausible would better serve your turn.

If those who stimulated resistance to the Draft at the North, or fought in the Rebel ranks at the South, have not seats in the Bolters' Convention, it will be owing solely to the fact that they do not appear to claim them. If they choose to be there and their right is disputed, they will be amply strong enough to take the inside of the house and show Randall & Co. the door. Nine-tenths of all who will be represented in that Convention were either anti-War Democrats or open Rebels; and the delegates will never dare to inquire into their loyalty in the past. For the present, they are hearty Johnson men, and that must suffice. Whoever looks further will be sure to fare the worse

### CLUBS NO MORE!

If there be one point on which the people of the United States have made up their minds, it is that of exacting implicit obedience, within their own country, to the Constitution and laws. If any individual, cabal or faction, shall henceforth fancy that his rights, his interests, his appetites, or his convictions, compel him to decline obedience to lawful authority, he must subwit to the penalties by law prescribed for his law-defying act or omission. We have sacrificed lives and operty enough to the demon of Civil War. Henceorth, whatever differences may arise among us are to be peacefully settled as the Constitution prescribes, by the action of the legitimate tribunals.

Certain States withdrew from the Union, so far as the action of their constituted authorities could withdraw them-so far, at least, as to wage a four-years' bloody, releptless war against the Federal Government for the partition of the Union. In the event, they were thoroughly thrashed into submission; and they are to-day in the Union, as Colorado or Nebraska is, to be restored to the privileges and franchises they so wantonly repudiated just so soon as shall be deemed consistent with the National integrity and is now upon Congress, and, therefore, they urge the safety. Whenever they, or any of them, shall have | importance of bringing the loyal men of the South mond-it being Wednesday, perhaps-exhibited signs enfranchised that very large fraction (in some into conjunction with the true friends of republican of a contrite heart, and apologized for the course of | instances, a majority) of their people who were in government in the North. The call is not fully signed, flexibly loyal throughout, we shall deem then essen-Mr. Raymond accepted the Randall dodge, he be- tially reconstructed, and shall urge their restoration lieved it was to be pure Union-the unsuspecting to all the franchises so "vilely cast away" by their

There is a faction in the loyal States which was at heart in sympathy with the Slaveholders' Rebellion throughout-not with its effort to divide the country, but rather with its ulterior determination to coerce the whole into submission to its wilf. This faction hates the Southern Blacks the more intensely that they were hostile to and helped overthrow the Rebel-Jion, and means to keep them forever in vassalage. It was in substantial accord with the Rebels: it is now prompting and stimulating them to trample on the rights of the Southern Unionists, and thus perpetuate the fend which Peace ought to have ended and healed. To this end, it is now inciting the late Rebels to expect and demand instant, unconditional readmission Congress in defiance of a loyal majority of the members whose right to seats is undisputed. We denounce this as tending directly to a rekindling of the

baleful fires of Civil War. The World recently saw fit to say that the lately Confederated States would all vote for President of the United States in 1868, and that

"If the candidate whom their votes elect should be refused his office, his right will be asserted by armer and, in such a contingency, it would be a great saving of bloodshed if the netual incumbent should be also be the President-elect."

—Now the Constitution of the United States has

provided against the bloody anarchy which The World would fain inaugurate, by prescribing (Art. II., § 1) that the electoral vote of each State shall be officially transmitted to the President of the Senate, and

ate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The presse having the greatest number of cotte for President shall BE President."

-The President of the Senate, under the direction of the two Houses, will thus officially sad conclusively determine-as was done in the case of Missouri (1821) and in that of Tennessee (1861) what votes have been constitutionally and legally east for President, with the consequent result; and the person thus declared elected, and no one else, will be sworn into office by the Chief-Justice of the United States, And whoever disputes or resists his authority, otherwise than by legal procedure, to test his right to the office, will be a rebel and an anarchist.

- Of course, there will be none such. The South, having failed to fight horself out of the Union, will not attempt to fight herself into an unauthorized enjoyment of its privileges. They will in due time be restored to her, quietly, legally, peacefully. She has in no wise prompted the menaces of violence and subversion put forth in her behalf. These are of Copperhead paternity, and their responsibility should rest-where it rightfully belongs.

Gen. Sterling Price excused himself from fighting with the Mexican patriots on the ground that if the Liberals caught him they would send him either to the infernal regions or to the United States, and he would as soon go to one place as to the other. It is to be hoped that he will not be sent to the other.

The later accounts of fighting in Bohemia, which

Austrian. Both sides claim the victory. It seems, at all events, to be certain that if the Prussians were defeated at all, the defeat was not serious.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba officially deny the outbreak of an insurrection in Puerto Principe, and represent the whole affair as a hoax. We give the official denial, as we gave a few days ago the report of the insurrection, for what it may be worth. The official statement, we believe, stands fully as much in need of further corroboration as the unofficial report. Subsequent information will establish the whole truth. In the mean time, it may not be out of place to recall a few undeniable facts:

1. There has been for many years in Cuba a strong party in favor of making the island independent of European rule and a free American country.

2. This party enjoys the undivided sympathy of all the people of the South American Republies. Those of the Republies which are at war with Spain, as appears from our latest Panama intelligence, have, for some time, been planning a scheme to aid the Cuban party of independence, and have recently been in eager consultation about the subject. There is, therefore, nothing improbable in a Cuban revolution, and in its support by the allied Republies of South America. On the contrary, if there was not recently an insurace tion in Puerto Principe, aided by South Americans, we think it highly probable that there will be one very

3. The Republics of South and Central America. which together count a population of about 14,000,000 inhabitants, have conclusively proved, by the operations of their iron-clads, that they can liberate Cuba the moment they shall agree upon a united effort. How long would bankrupt Spain be able to sustain a war against an American army of 20,000 or 30,000 men in Cuba ?

From these reasons we believe that the Spanish rule in Cuba and in the West Indies in general is rapidly drawing to a close, whatever may have been the nature of the recent disturbance in Puerto Prin-

#### THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The call for the Convention of Southern Unionists to be held at Philadelphia in September, is the most important political movement in the South since the close of the war. Of Southern loyalists we have heard much; now, we hope, we are to know more. This should be a trumpet-call to the Union men of the South. Never had they a nobler opportunity to proclaim their principles. Their protests against Secession were useless, and during the Rebellion they were too weak to effect much good. But now their influence is of immeasurable importance; they are, to the army of Freedom, a reënforcement which may be like the troops of Blueher at Waterloo. We anticipate for them no speedy victory in the South; they can have no hope of carrying a single State that rebelled; but the reform they have begun must, in the end, be a revolution.

But though the South will reject this Convention, it is certain to have an immediate and great effect upon the North. Those who fought and voted against the Rebellion cannot fril to see that the signers of this call are the picked men of the South. They are not of those conquered Rebels, who come back like the prodigal son, but, unlike him, repent not of their sins. Throughout the war they were the only friends of the Government, except the negroes. All that they could do to avert the Rebellion they did; they warned the South of its error, and when treason triumphed did not plead State allegiance as an excuse for joining its ranks. Persecuted as they were, they never yielded. Can the appeals of such men be disregarded by the North? Can it be doubted that they, above all others, have the right to speak for the loyal people of the South ! The call emphatically sustains the general policy

of Congress, and denies the wild and fatal theory that the rights of the citizen must be left to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe." "With Rebels in the foreground," it adds, "controlling Southern legislation, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element in the South." Their reliance but the names already obtained ought to have weight with the North. There is W. B. Stokes, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, a probable candidate for Governor, and a friend of impartial suffrage; Gov. Hamilton of Texas, one of the few Southern Governors who have not attempted to galvanize armed rebellion into political defiance; Geo. W. Paschal and Lorenzo Sherwood, persecuted Unionists; Judge Underwood, a Radical Abolitionist of the worst or best type; Burham Wardwell of Virginia, who for his devotion to the Union was imprisoned in Salisbury and Castle Thunder; J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of The New South, the loyal journal of Richmond, and others whose loyalty has been proven, not by late repeutance, but by unbroken fidelity. The convention will be, in short, an indorsement of the policy of Congress by the only men in the South whose political opinions deserve the slightest

# AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION.

Among the thousands of farmers we have met, we do not remember one who ever planted seed in his neighbor's garden in the hope that the fruit would fall into his own. Yet there are men who have, by dint of hard labor, convinced themselves that the only way to build up American agriculture is by encouraging European manufactures. Encouragement of this kind is very charitable, but it would it not be more just to encourage our own! We do not wonder that the English believe in free trade so profoundly, for they have the profitable side of the question; that which surprises us is that any thoughtful American agriculturist should think that he can work better with an imported spade than with one manufactured at home. The theory of Protection underlies our whole system of government; it is carried out in boundary lines, armies, navies, and fortresses; it is only when commerce and manufactures are concerned that the free trader bids us throw off our armor and abandon all industries to the unrestrained rivalry of the

Free trade admits that its inevitable result is to check the growth of home manufactures, and actually instines it by the monstrous argument that unlimited increase of manufactures would produce a rivalry that would destroy them all. Upon this principle, we shall never escape from abject dependence upon foreign countries. We are to remain stunted, that we may escape the dangers of growth!

Fortunately, these bugbears begin to lose their terrors. The American agriculturist knows that to increase American manufactures is to broaden the home market for his productions; he knows that a mill but a mile from his farm is worth to him incafeulably more than a mill 500 miles away; he knows that a home market relieves his grain from the tax of transportation which is imposed by a distant one. Our agricultural interests can only be truly served by a Tanil which shall protect American manufactures. This lop-sided prosperity of the free traders will go on limping to the end of time.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani mals have issued a printed circular giving the laws and legal procedures affecting those who injure the brutes. They are printed to meet the popular eye graph monopoly had been on the floor, persuading more favorable to the Prussians. The Prussian ac- throughout the State, and we shall endeavor to give raw material.

counts of the battle at Skalitz greatly differ from the them circulation. We remark here that the recent Florida Turtle case has been dismissed, as gliowing no malice; but the Judge has ruled that it is no evidence of malice for a witness of any act of crasity to a dumb animal to cause the arrest of the offendar.

The World opposes a Protective Tariff in this

"The agriculturists of the manufacturing States may profe by this injustice, as well as the manufacturers themselves. A better market is ufforded them for their farm products. The burdons of the system fall most heavily upon the States distant from the seats of the manufactures, who receive no more from their farm products than it they deposided wholly upon the foreign market, and who are obliged to pay for manufactured goods double the prices for which they could be procured if the tariff did not make them artificially dear."

-Now will some one attempt to tell why all our States should not be manufacturing States ! Take old Virginia, for example: She has ample Iron, Coal, Salt, Lead, Copper, Gold, Water-Power, Timber-in most of which New-England is deficient; her climate more genial, her soil more fertile; she is nearer to Cotton and to both the West and the South; and, now that she has Free Labor, we hold that there are very strong inducements to open mines, erect furnaces and establish factories, in Virginia rather than in New-England. If, then, it be true that Protection insures high prices for Metals and Fabrics and large profits to their producers, and that "the agriculturists of manufacturing States" are thereby profited, why should not Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, &c., be signally benefited by a policy that tempts fresh investments in manufactures? Will some one undertake to say t

With all deference to that official preventer of cruelties to animals, who prosecutes in behalf of an animal so emotionless as a "turtle," but thinks it a mercy to drown dogs by the hundred in dog-days, we believe that the present nuisance and cruelty of the Dog Pound can be reformed. Why has this nuisance, which is the continual robber of useful and valuable dogs, never been made to pay its cost? Dogs are captured, decoyed and stolen, and taken to the Pound, where, after a day's notice for reclamation, they are packed in a tank and forthwith drowned amid such agonies as make the spectacle (we are told by those who have witnessed it) more pitconsly appalling than that of a public execution. Something better might be done for an animal which is the favorite of the household, the pet and companion of our children, the most expressive and sympathetic of all his kind, and who, beside being of some service to farmers and countrymen, is of no small use, in common-place lives, as a mute and familiar humorist. So much can be said for the dog, but less for his wholesale taking off. Extremely few cases of actual hydrophobia occur to make necessary the drowning of thousands of dogs in the year; and the public and the doctors are humanely and rationally getting rid of the superstition that dogs are in nature bound to get mad in log-days. If the brute could plead in its own behalf, it would probably argue-Because one man gets the cholera, what is the use of hopelessly killing all! We, therefore, venture to plead for the dog a fair chance to get out of pound, and to escape drowning, by being sold. Many useful and valuable animals, never reclaimed, are destroyed every year, and part such animals would find ready purchasers at a general sale, which, with fair management, might be made popular, entertaining, and even respectable. For the rest of the condemned, we suppose, no mercy is practicable except in the manner of their deaths; but we notice a proposition to utilize their fat, hides and bone by making oil, glue, phosphates, leather, and even shoes. There is a special bid for the leather of the Newfoundland dog, which can least be spared or supplied; and our only objection to this plan is that it demands more dead dogs than use, mercy, or necessity

The Locomotive Engineers of this country, having perfected an organization which embraces tour thouand members, have issued & responsibly signed address to railroad managers, wherein they make this

"To assure you that we wish to obtain only that which any fair minded man will say is right, we are willing to aggin to submit any point of difference that may arise on any subjects, such as wages, or other serious questions, or all matters that in the least endangers the stopping of the read, to arbitration. Let the Company choose a number (to be agreed upon) of trustworthy officials from other roads—the Engineers to do the same. If they cannot agree then, to have power to choose some disinterested outside party, and is this way settle all disputes. In doing this, you from the roads—the bossibility of a strike, and this ough to be an industrement sufficient to warrant you in making the experiment. The public must approve of an arrangement of this kind, that will electrally prevent an interruption to their business. Every principle of right urges you to try and lorever prevent that needless destroyer of property—a strike.

"You may ask, what assurance can you give that this agree-ment will be observed on your pare! We answer, that we will sign a contract with four thousand manes, comprising nearly all the best Locamotive Engineers in this country, and as in-dersets we think we could get a majority of the Missier Me-chanics throughout the country, with a taye another of Super-intendents, and we hope some of the Presidents. This we are willing to do."

-It seems to us that this is a Peasonable proposiion, and that it should be accepted. We speak not for the Railroads, nor the Engitteers, but in behalf of the general public, which saffers by strikes and contentions between employer and employed. We urge the railroad managers to take up, at an early day, the above proposition, and either adopt it or show cause

for declining. We trust they will find it acceptable.

The Daily Notes says:

"There is ready no more reason why the Government should "There is ready no more reason why the Loweringers should appear and and so and in the construction of a raingual in Minnesota from why it should grant money to all in healthing a raingual ex-South Carolina or actual in Virgitis. But what a row the Radicala would make, and how insignantly would they appeal to the Constitution, if may such proposition was introduced into Congress."

-One reason for granting lands in aid of railroads in Minnesota inheres in the fact that the Union owns most of the land in that State, so that every railroad there constructed increases the accessibility and the value of its property. Another is found in the fact that every railroad there constructed invites settlement, and thus increases the population and wealth of the country. But why should "a row" be raised in the case supposed by The News! Congress paid largely toward the construction of the Locdsville and Portland Canal, which is entirely located in a State where there were no public lands. It constructed the National Road through Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, where there were no public lands. We believe it paid largely toward constructing a canal across little Delaware. We beg leave to observe that here is one "Radical" that would not raise "a row" because public money was expended wholly within Virginia to subserve some great National beneficent ends.

The postmasters of the South were in default \$200,. 000 or more, of which \$100,000 has been already paid in, some of it, we hear, under protest. Souther, papers, we observe, object to the coffection of this debt, because the Government did not in the first place protect its agents in the insurgent States, and because allegiance was therefore relaxed. It does appear, however, that they kept money from the United States Treasury to spend on the Rebellion, and not to save for the Government. The question, therefore, is not one of punishment, but is a matter of the simplest obligation; and the defaulters will have to pay the uttermost farthing.

The eiger and tohacco mannfacturers do not reem at all pleased with that portion of Mr. Opdyke's reso-Intion offered a few days ugo in the Chamber of Commerce which affects that branch of trade. They do not agree with Mr. Opdyke in thinking that commerce will suffer if foreign cigars are prohibited, but incline to the coutrary belief, as the leaf is far more balky than the manufactured article. They say if protection is afforded to labor here, they will want five times the present transportation to bring them the